

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,**

**Received up to 9th April, 1884.**

**POLITICAL.**

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th April, referring to Skobeloff's scheme for the invasion of India. General Skobeloff's scheme for the invasion of India, remarks that the scheme looks well on paper, but is not very practicable. Afgháns love independence and are sure to resist Russian intrusion into their country as strongly as they did the British intrusion. Russian intrigues have no chance of success in this country. True, natives have grievances under British rule, but they know very well that they can gain nothing by a change of masters. They are fully conscious that, although the British Government has not placed them on a footing of equality with its countrymen, it has granted them more rights and privileges than those which were ever accorded by a conqueror to a subject race. What can natives expect from the Russian Government, which has not yet bestowed full privileges on its own countrymen?

Circulation,  
400 copies.



The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th April, publishes a Persian letter which is said to have been received by the editor from the Amír of Kábul in reply to his letter. In the letter the Amír expresses good wishes for the editor and advises despatch of Rs. 500, robes of honour, and a sword of Ispahan by the bearer as presents to the editor. The Amír asks the editor to make it widely known in this country that editors are at liberty to send copies of their papers to him (the Amír), and that he will pay them the price of their papers in advance. The Amír declares that he cherishes cordial love and friendship towards the British Government, and regards it as his best friend and patron, but that the near approach of Russians to his country obliges him also to maintain an appearance of friendship towards them. In commenting on the above letter the editor congratulates himself on the receipt of the letter, and observes that he accepted all the presents except the sword which the Amír had so generously sent to him. He returned the sword because he would have to obtain a license from the Magistrate for it and to renew the license every year.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th April, states that a public meeting was held at the Municipal Hall at Agra on the 3rd April, under the presidency of Mir Imdád Ali, to express sorrow at the untimely death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany and the natives of Agra. Hindús as well as Musalmans consented to Mir Imdád Ali taking the chair. On the 5th April all the shops were closed and trade suspended. Public offices were also closed at 1 P. M. A large number of Brahmins assembled on the bank of the river and offered prayers for the Duke. The Dharm Sabhá distributed food to the poor.

Many vernacular newspapers have gone into mourning and noticed the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany with deep regret.



## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 1st April, is glad to say that the mistake as to the omission of the name of Nabi Bakhsh from the list of newly-elected members, which it noticed in its issue of the 24th March, has been corrected since. The name of Gopál Singh has been removed from the list and that of Nabi Bakhsh, who had a larger number of votes in his favour, substituted in its place. The question is how this mistake came about, when Colonel Birch himself presided at the elections, and what has been done to prevent the recurrence of such mistakes in future. There are some other points connected with the late elections which deserve to be noticed. It appears from a communication which Munshi Diwán Chand, the father of the editor, received from Colonel Birch on the 21st March, that the name of Pálá Sháh stood at the bottom of the list of elected members. But Pálá Sháh is 7th in the list which Colonel Birch dictated to the editor at the end of the elections for publication in his paper, and there are four men below him. If Pálá Sháh ranked last, as was stated by Colonel Birch in his communication to Munshi Diwán Chand, how were four more persons added to the list? The editor thinks that these persons were not properly elected, and proposes that elections should be again held to fill their places. No members have yet been elected for the cantonment, nor has even a list of voters for it been prepared.

The same paper, of the 5th April, referring to the men who have been recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of Siálkot to be appointed as nominated members of the Municipal Committee, remarks that the Local Government should satisfy itself on the following points before sanctioning the nominations :—(1) Whether other European officers of Siálkot approve of the nominations made by the Deputy Commissioner. (2) Whether the men who have been nominated were ever before reported to the Local Government as being

Nominated members of  
the Municipal Committee  
of Siálkot.



respectable private gentlemen, editors, or Government servants. (3) Whether they are public-spirited and intellectually qualified for membership, and whether they live and carry on trade within Municipal limits. At the end the editor observes that their names should be published in local newspapers before their appointment is confirmed by the Local Government, in order that the public may have an opportunity of discussing their qualifications.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 9th April, states that to have a fair proportion of natives in the Civil Service is essential to the good government of the country, as has been clearly shown by the late Ilbert Bill controversy. But the native element cannot be strengthened unless the limit of age for candidates to the Civil Service Examination is again raised. A deputation consisting of some Englishmen and natives resident at London recently waited upon Lord Kimberley to urge this measure, but it is to be regretted that his Lordship replied that experience had shown no necessity for interference with the limit of age. Such an unsatisfactory reply was not expected from him. Is he not aware that the low limit has entirely closed the door of the Civil Service against natives? It behoves our countrymen to maintain a strong agitation in this matter until their efforts are crowned with success.

The same paper states that a committee has been appointed at Lucknow to consider the question of removing some courts of law from the neighbourhood of Chhatar Manzil at Lucknow. The editor protests against the proposal on the ground that it would involve unnecessary expenditure to Government and expose pleaders and suitors to inconvenience. All district courts should be situated near each other, as far as possible, in order that a man may go from one court to another in a short time. If the local authorities regard the removal of some courts as



indispensable, they may remove them to Baland-bágh, but they should not go beyond that in any case.

The same paper, of the 2nd April, is glad to say that Sir Alfred Lyall has decided to follow a good example set by the Bengal Government. In accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Benett, the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, His Honor has agreed to send Shri Lal, Secretary to the Agricultural Institute at Bijnor, to England for education at the Agricultural College at Cirencester, and has sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for his expenses. Rájá Jagat Singh has liberally offered Rs. 2,000 for the purpose. The Bijnor Institute is also inclined to make a contribution. If the Government of these Provinces continues to send a student every year for some years, great good will accrue from the scheme.

The same paper states that on the occasion of Lord Ripon's late visit to Madras strong hopes were generally entertained throughout that Presidency that the arbitrary and unjust convictions made in connection with the late Salem riots would receive full consideration from his Lordship, and that the prisoners would be released. But these hopes were dashed to the ground by the declaration of his Lordship that any interference on the part of the Supreme Government in the matter was impossible. It is believed that he was disposed to interfere, but Mr. Grant Duff threatened to resign in that case. The Viceroy has fixed a dark stain on the fair fame of his administration by abstaining from redressing a piece of gross injustice simply in deference to the feelings of Mr. Grant Duff. The ugly disclosures, which have since been made, render interference indispensable. Can the Supreme Government afford to ignore Mr. MacIver's letter which has recently been published? If Lord Ripon still refuses to take any action, the inhabitants of Madras should forward memorials to the Secretary of State and Parliament.

Salem riots.



The same paper, of the 4th April, states that the draft Local self-government, rules about local self-government for Lucknow. Lucknow provide that the number of Hindú, Muhammadan, and European members in the municipal committee shall be equal, i. e., of the 24 members eight shall be Hindús, eight Musalmáns, and eight Europeans. Fortunately most cordial relations exist between Hindús and Musalmáns at Lucknow, but this mischievous provision will set them by the ears. Such a provision has been deemed unnecessary even in those places where religious quarrels are frequent between the two classes. Moreover, there seems to be no reason why the European residents, who are comparatively few in number and who contribute a comparatively small share of the municipal revenues, should be allowed to return the same number of members as Hindús and Musalmáns. If it is desired to give each class a fair share of representation in the town corporation, the number of members for each class should be fixed according to population. There will be six members for Ganeshganj, of whom three will be natives and three Europeans. Evidently the proportion of European members is too large, considering that Europeans hardly form one-fourth of the population of Ganeshganj. The editor is of opinion that the proportion of Hindú, Musalmán, and European members should not be fixed, but the matter should be entirely left to the will of voters. Such restrictions will tend to create race feeling and interfere with the success of the scheme. It is to be hoped that the Local Government will take these matters into consideration before sanctioning the draft rules in question.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th April, states that Panjáb Secretariat Press. great sensation prevails just now at the Panjáb Secretariat Press. It would seem that some anonymous petitions were lately received in the Panjáb Secretariat from Press employees against Mr. Gerson, the Superintendent of the Press. On this Mr. Leigh, Assistant Secretary to the Panjáb Government,



after getting the Press men gathered together at one place, told them that if any of them had any grievances, they should submit petitions to him under their signatures in the ordinary way, and prove their statements, and threatened that if any further anonymous petitions reached him, the pay of the whole Press establishment would be stopped and no leave would be granted to any man! The threat as to the stoppage of leave has even been carried out in some instances. The *Rajiq* is at a loss to understand the wisdom of the course adopted by Mr. Leigh. No office subordinate, who does not desire to court his ruin, would ever complain openly against his superior officer, especially when the latter is a European and possesses the good will of higher officers in an undue degree. The Panjáb Secretariat is not well advised in making so great a fuss about anonymous petitions. This will induce the Press men to continue sending such petitions now and then only as a matter of amusement. If Government be desirous of ascertaining how far the charges brought against Mr. Gerson are well founded, it should suspend him and then make a thorough enquiry into his conduct. If it desires to put a stop to anonymous petitions, it should simply take no notice of such petitions. It may, however, secretly watch the proceedings of the Superintendent of the Press, if necessary. The editor argues that the threats held out by Mr. Leigh to the men employed in the Press were unjust and uncalled for, and remarks that, if the men continue to be treated in this arbitrary way, he will fully expose the mismanagement of the Press.

The same paper complains that great mismanagement prevails in the Forest Department in Hazára. The editor states that grass, fire-wood, &c., were supplied to the Commissariat from the Dungágali forest range from April, 1881 to November, 1881. At the end of the year some men attached to the range told Colonel Bachelor, Deputy Conservator, that there was reason to think that a portion of the money received from



the Commissariat Department as the price of the articles had been misappropriated. Colonel Bachelor called for statements from the Forest Ranger and the Commissariat officers, showing the quantity and value of the fire-wood supplied by the former to the latter. The statement furnished by the Commissariat officers showed that they had received Rs. 22,850 worth more fire-wood than that shown by the statement furnished by the Forest Ranger. The question is who misappropriated this large sum of money and why such a serious matter was hushed up. The Panjáb Government should call for an explanation of this from Colonel Bachelor and the Conservator of Forests.

The same paper states that the editor is not surprised to hear that the Panjáb Government has decided to stop its subsidies to the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, the *Koh-i-Nár*, and the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* from the end of April. The Government does not think it expedient to supply copies of these newspapers, or of any newspapers at all, to schools for the use of students, but will subscribe to magazines of science if necessary. Newspapers will look to local boards for aid. The *Rafiq* sees no reason to find fault with the action of the Panjáb Government, but sympathises with the proprietors of the three papers in question in the loss which they have sustained, and is of opinion that in accordance with the request of the President of the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb*, the Government should continue to take in the papers to the end of the current year.

Circulation,  
1,880 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 5th April, states that there are many persons at Lahore who are so anxious to be elected as members of the municipal committee that they are endeavouring to obtain votes in their own favour by flattery and pressure. It would seem they do not at all realize the responsibilities and duties which will devolve on a member. The editor asks electors to vote for none but competent persons.



A correspondent of the *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the

Circulation,  
350 copies.

The same.

2nd April, says that eight members will be elected for the whole city of Lahore. Applications from 27 candidates have been already received. Of the candidates a small proportion are properly qualified for memberships. The writer regrets that men of education and position have no strong desire for the office, while ordinary persons are animated by an inordinate desire. It is believed that the *daftari* of the Deputy Commissioner's Office is a candidate for membership! Referring to the certificates which have been supplied to voters, the writer remarks that the certificates contain all necessary information; but it would have been better if it had been also stated in the certificates as to how they were to be used by voters. As elections are going to be held in this way for the first time at Lahore, voters do not know what to do with their certificates.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 7th April,

Grievances of the people  
at Karwi, Bānda.

praises Mr. Hoey, Joint Magistrate, who is in charge of Karwi, Bānda, for his justice and impartiality, and remarks that he takes deep interest in redressing the grievances of the people. The editor would draw his attention to the following matters:—  
(1) Native subordinates employed in public offices at Karwi are generally very corrupt. (2) Under-trial prisoners are treated with great severity by the police and have to pay something to the latter at the time of their release. (3) The people are not allowed free access to courts. (4) Officers generally do not allow full freedom of speech to *mukhtārs*. (5) The management of the camel-cart that plies between Karwi and Mānikpur is most unsatisfactory. The owner has no fixed rates of fare, and the number of seats in a cart is also not fixed. Moreover, the carts are not maintained in good order.

The *Dinkar Prakāsh* (Lucknow), for March, gives a brief

Circulation,  
164 copies.

Mānikpur assault case.

account of the Mānikpur assault case, quotes some extracts from the judg-



ment of Mr. Young, District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, and remarks that, if the accused had not appealed to Mr. Young, they would have to undergo the long terms of imprisonment to which Mr. Macmillan had so unjustly sentenced them through race prejudice. The *Prakash* congratulates natives on their having impartial Judges like Mr. Young, but regrets that Lieutenant Wells was not adequately punished.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 30th March, states that the account-books kept by native bankers are so made that leaves can be easily taken out of them and new ones substituted in their place, but still those books are regarded as trustworthy evidence by courts of law in civil suits between bankers and their customers. The editor proposes that bankers should be required to use books which cannot be tampered with. Such books might be made by Government and supplied to bankers on payment of price.

The same paper, of the 6th April, is of opinion that criminals sentenced to death should be hanged publicly in order that other persons may be deterred from committing murders.

Hanging of criminals.

Circulation,  
160 copies.

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmir), of the 7th April, complains that the Municipal Committee of Ajmir has all its English and vernacular forms, &c., printed at the press of Dr. Hesband (*sic*), a missionary, who is president of the committee. The editor says that this is illegal, and also involves an injustice to local native presses. Moreover, vernacular printing is very badly executed at the press of Dr. Hesband. The editor asks the Municipal Committee to give the work to native presses in future.

A correspondent of the *Astab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 4th April, writing from Hoshiarpur, complains that cultivators are subjected to a great deal of tyranny and oppression during the

Official tours.



touring season. They have to supply the camps of European officers with firewood, grass, coal, &c., *gratis*, and their cattle are seized and pressed into the service of officers. Native subordinate officials, and not European officers, are responsible for this, for it can never be the wish of the latter that anything should be taken from the people by force. On the occasion of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Hoshiarpur in February, 1883, each cultivator who lived in the neighbourhood of the encamping-ground had to contribute one maund of firewood, one maund of grass, and five *score* of coal for the use of his camp.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th April, is gratified

Circulation,  
420 copies.

Scholarships established by the Government of India to encourage Indian students to go to England for education.

to hear that the Government of India has sanctioned six scholarships for Indian students who go to England to prosecute their studies there. It has not yet transpired what classes of students will be eligible for scholarships. The editor is of opinion that the scholarship-holders should be required to qualify themselves for the different branches of the Indian public service, such as the Civil Service, the Medical Service, the Public Works Department, the Military Service, &c.

The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 31st March, referring to the

Circulation,  
98 copies.

Need for industrial schools.

growing increase of candidates for employment in the public service owing to the spread of education, urges that schools of industrial arts should be established to remedy the evil.

The same paper, advertizing to the proposed introduction

Introduction of octroi duty at Almora.

of octroi duty at Almora, urges that in that case the house-tax should be abolished.

#### RAILWAY.

A local correspondent of the *Nai-i-Agra*, of the 7th

Circulation,  
325 copies.

Fort Railway Station, April, advertizing to the introduction

of platform-tickets at the Fort Station at Agra, remarks that the price of a ticket, being one



anna, is too high. The Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway authorities have fixed the price of such tickets at quarter of an anna. The writer also complains that even those persons who desire to go to the station to post letters have to obtain platform-tickets. The worst of it is that no such notice has been published, and the result is, that if anyone goes to the station without the platform-ticket, he is at once seized and taken by railway officials to the station-master, who requires him to pay one anna as the price of a platform-ticket and, in case of default, orders him to be placed in custody.

Circulation,  
600 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 9th April, complains that the East Indian Railway Station at Cawnpore does not book passengers for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. This is a source of great inconvenience to those East Indian Railway passengers who have booked themselves for the East Indian Railway Station at Cawnpore, but who, on arrival at their destination, desire at once to resume their journey to Lucknow or any other station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. They have to go to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station at Cawnpore by an ordinary carriage in order to book themselves, and in doing this they often miss the train.

Circulation  
150 copies.

The *Asit-i-Hind* (Jallandar), of the 5th April, complains that passengers are generally exposed to great inconvenience from want of satisfactory arrangements for the supply of water at railway stations. It is rumoured that the water-carriers attached to railway-stations on the Multán-Sindh line have been dismissed. The editor hopes the rumour is unfounded. Last year Government proposed that iced water should be supplied to passengers, and carriages provided with *thas tattis* during the hot weather. On the contrary, the Traffic Manager of the Multán-Sindh Railway has dispensed with the services of water-carriers, and has not provided windows in carriages with doors!



## LOCAL.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th April, regrets to say that a thorough inquiry has not been made in connection with the so-called tour tax which was levied from traders on the occasion of the late visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Agra. The people are very indignant to learn that the tax was levied without the orders of Government, and are anxious to know how the money was spent.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The same paper complains that European soldiers often pay visits to the city in a state of drunkenness, and greatly harass the people and the police. On the 3rd April an Inspector of Police was severely beaten by such soldiers.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 4th April, refers to some robberies committed on the road lying between Jalandar and Phagwara, and urges the establishment of an additional police-station on the road.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper asks the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur to establish a *sardí* and a police-station at the ferry at village Bhet on the Bias.

Need for a *sardí* and a police-station at the Bhet ferry in Gardáspur.

The ferry is situated on the road leading from Batala to Miáni and Dosoha, and since the extension of railway to Batala the traffic on that road has largely increased. Those persons who arrive at the ferry in the evening have to spend the whole night there, as the boatmen do not work during the night.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAMES OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdé	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1884. April 5th	April 6th	150 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Díwán Bútá Singh,	March 31st & 4th	" 5th & 7th	500 "
3	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Diláwar Ali	April. 31st & 6th	" respectively 3rd & 9th	134 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-'Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	April. April 2nd & 5th	" respectively. 4th & 7th	1,300 "
5	<i>Almalu-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Basit-l-dín	1st	" 6th	...
6	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdé-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	" 1st & 5th	" 3rd & 7th respectively.	235 copies (in- cluding 45 co- pies taken by Govt.)
7	<i>Almorá Akhbar</i>	Almorá	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	March 31st	3rd	98 copies.
8	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore	Urdé	Ditto	Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjáb.	April 5th	" 8th	425 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Asar-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahádúr	3rd	6th	250 copies.
10	<i>Lays Miras</i>	Amrítasr,	Ditto	Ditto	Káshí Rám	2nd	5th	...
11	<i>Akraf-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly.	Mirás Khán	1st	7th	110 "
12	<i>Shariat Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Toté Rám	4th	"	135 "
13	<i>Shariat Baidhan</i>	Gawnpore,	Hindi-Urdé.	Monthly	Gangá Prásád	For March	4th	230 "
14	<i>Shariat Vids</i>	Agá	Hindi	Weekly	Shagwan Lás	April 3rd	5th	300 "
15	<i>Dabab-i-Qaisar</i>	Barilly	Urdé	Ditto	Thakur Prásád	" 5th	7th	300 "



16	<i>Dab-dab-i-Sitandar</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Munhammad Husain,	...	7th	...	...	453	..
17	<i>Dakht Punch</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fazlu-l-din	...	" 2nd	...	...	331	..
18	<i>Desh Hitaish</i>	Ajmere ...	Hindi	...	Hindi	...	Munná Lál	...	For April	...	...	230	..
19	<i>Desh Upkarak</i>	Lahore ...	Urdú	...	Urdú	...	Sálig Rám	...	April 5th	...	...	740	..
20	<i>Dharm Jivan</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sheo Náráin	...	For March.	...	...	150	..
21	<i>Dinakar Prakash</i>	Lucknow, ...	Hindi	...	Hindi	...	Shankar Prasád	...	" "	...	...	164	..
22	<i>Hámi-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore, ...	Urdú	...	Urdú	...	Muhammad Nabí	...	April 3rd	...	...	613	..
23	<i>Hindustán</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Gangá Prasád	...	" 2nd, 4th, 6th, & 9th.	...	...	600	..
24	<i>Indian Punch</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Srí Krishn	...	1st	...	...	300	..
25	<i>Islam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Mir	...	" 4th	...	...	280	..
26	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdú,	...	Hindi-Urdú,	...	Mahábír Prasád	...	" 2nd & 5th	...	...	200	..
27	<i>Jalsa-i-Tar</i>	Meerut ...	Urdú	...	Urdú	...	Ganeshi Lál	...	1st	...	...	90	..
28	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	Morádábád ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamshed Alf	...	" March 30th & 6th	...	...	150	..
29	<i>Káshí Patrik</i>	Benáres ...	Hindi-Urdú,	...	Hindi-Urdú,	...	Lakshmi Shankar	...	April 4th	...	...	600 copies (in-	..
30	<i>Katihar Punch</i>	Badáun ...	Urdú	...	Urdú	...	Amjad Husain	...	1st	...	...	cluding 324	..
31	<i>Kautab-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. J. H. Mess-	...	" 4th	...	...	copies taken	..
32	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	Benáres ...	Hindi	...	Hindi	...	more.	...	March 31st	...	...	by Govt.)	..
33	<i>Khair Khush-i-Alam</i>	Delhi ...	Urdú	...	Urdú	...	Chintamani Ráo	...	April 1st	...	...	110 copies.	..
34	<i>Khair Khush-i-Hind,</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mir Hasan	...	" "	...	...	421	..
35	<i>Khair Khush-i-Pan-</i>	G u j r á n -	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mahá Náráin	...	March 28th	...	...	350	..
36	<i>Koh-i-Nár</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Brij Lál	...	" "	...	...	190	..
				...		...	Harsukh Báí	...	April 1st, 3rd, & 5th.	...	...	160	..
				...		...		...		...	...	400	..
				...		...		...		...	...	525 copies (in-	..
				...		...		...		...	...	cluding 50	..
				...		...		...		...	...	copies taken	..
				...		...		...		...	...	by Govt.)	..



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
37	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur ...	Urdú	Weekly	Háfiz Abdullah	March 23rd	April 4th	72 copies.
38	Lyall Gazette	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	April 1st	" 3rd	"
39	Madrás Gazette	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	March 31st	" 4th	100
40	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	April 8th	" 9th	200
41	Masha-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasad	March 29th	" 4th	30
42	Mirda-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narain	For March	" 6th	250
43	Mitra Vilas	Lahore ...	Hindí	Weekly	Mukund Ram	April 7th	" 9th	270
44	Musid-i-Aam	Kgra ...	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	" 1st	" 4th	100
45	Muraqqa-i-Tahsib	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	" "	" 8th	125
46	Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	March 31st	" 5th	175
47	Nasim-i-Agra	Kgra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jannas Dás	April 7th	" 9th	325
48	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihari Lal	" 1st	" 3rd	92
49	Nisama-i-Mulk	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ihtishamu-din	March 28th	" "	"
50	Nar-Ashán	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	April 3rd	" 5th	775
51	Nar-i-Badshah	Badshah ...	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Husain	" "	" 6th	300
52	Nara-i-Abedar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	" 5th	" 8th	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
53	Nar-i-Abedar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" "	" 6th	375 copies.
54	Nar-i-Abedar	Dehli ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat-Ali	March 30th	" 4th	200



55	Nyaya Sudha	...	Harda	...	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Basdeo Bhaskar	...	April 2nd	...	"	"	350	"
56	Oudh Akhbar	...	Lucknow,	...	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasad	...	"	3rd, 4th, 5th 7th, 8th & 9th	"	3rd, 4th, 5th 7th, 8th & 9th respectively.	605 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)	"
57	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	...	1st	...	"	3rd	450 copies.	"
58	Panjab Akhbar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	...	"	2nd & 5th	"	7th & 9th respectively.	350	"
59	Panjab Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	...	4th	...	"	7th	150	"
60	Pattala Akhbar	...	Patala	...	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	...	March 31st	...	April 5th	...	300	"
61	Prayag Samachar	...	Allahabad,	...	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	...	April 7th	...	"	7th	700	"
62	Prince of Wales' Gazette.	...	Meerut	...	Urdú	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	...	"	4th	"	6th	...	"
63	Qadiri Akhbar	...	Jullundur,	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	5th	...	"	"	108	"
64	Rasul-i-Ain	...	Siakot	...	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	...	"	1st	"	7th	400	"
65	Rasul-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	...	5th	...	"	"	...	"
66	Rasul-i-Akhbar	...	Banars	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husein	...	"	2nd	"	5th	...	"
67	Rasul-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	...	"	1st, 4th & 8th.	"	3rd, 6th & 9th respec- tively.	420	"
68	Rajasthan Gazette	...	Ajmere	...	Hindi-Urdú,	Weekly	Murad Ali	...	April 7th	...	"	9th	160	"
69	Rajasthan	...	Lahore	...	Urdú	Ditto	Pandit Hargopal	...	"	2nd	"	5th	700	"
70	Sahid Kapurthala	...	Kapurthala	...	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Mathur Das	...	5th	...	"	8th	120	"
71	Satya-i-Akhbar	...	Bhawal- pur.	...	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	...	"	3rd	"	6th	320	"
72	Sarjan Kirt Sudha	...	Udaipur	...	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	...	March 31st	...	"	5th	200	"
73	Shala-i-Tar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrá- him.	...	April 1st	...	"	3rd	175	"
74	Sitara-i-Hind	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	Ditto	Bauwari Lal	...	"	4th	"	7th	100	"



*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
75	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot ...	Urdu	Daily	Gyan Chand	1884. March 30th, 31st, 1st, 2nd, 3rd 4th, 5th & 6th April res- pectively.	1884. April 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th & 9th res- pectively.	900 copies.
76	Vrit Dhara	... Dhar ...	Marathi	Weekly	Harf Bhaskar	31st	6th	120
77	Wagdy-i-Alem	... Ghazipur, ...	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad,	"	"	300

ALLAHABAD :

The 14th April, 1884.

PRIYA DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.